

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Great Britain.

Four days Later from Europe.

The steamer Great Britain, Capt. Hosken, arrived at New York on the 29th, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 9th of May.

The Great Britain left Coburg dock at 9h. 55m. A.M., on the 9th ult. On the 13th the guard of the air pump was broken, and she has been altogether six days of her passage under sail; only, the propeller was disconnected. Her greatest speed under sail was 94 knots close-hauled, and 112 knots a little less. She passed the Banks in lat. 45° 40' and saw no ice. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 9h. 15m. on the 29th, making the passage in twenty days. Twenty-eight passengers.

The news is on the whole favorable, both politically and commercially. Cotton had advanced an eighth.

By the way of Havre, Washington advice had been received in London, to the 16th ult., containing the result on the Oregon question in the Senate, though not the final adoption of the resolution of Notice in both Houses.

LONDON, May 8.—(evening).—The discovery of forgeries in the share market has created quite a sensation this morning. It is stated that so far as the case had been treated, upwards of £250 scrip securities of the Buckinghamshire Railway Company have been fraudulently imitated, and sent in among the brokers' jobbers for sale.

LIVERPOOL, May 5th.—The battle between the Free Traders and the Protectionists was renewed on the evening of Monday last. The conflict was commenced by a nobleman well acquainted with the turf, but deplorably in sea in his statistics. Sir Robert Peel followed in a crushing rejoinder, sparkling with brilliancy and point. The hero of Newmarket was mercilessly unseated, and tumbled in the mud. It was not a fair stand-up fight. The contest was unequal. Sir Robert showed his power of punishment, Lord George his power of endurance. Mr. D'Israeli, who is great in fiction, still greater in personal conceit, broke a lance in defense of his fallen friend; but the House affirmed, by 112 to 85, that the Protectionists leader had not virtually a leg to stand upon."

On Tuesday, the House went into committee on the bill. All the clauses of the bill were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received last night. The third reading will take place on Monday, and towards the end of the following week, the wisdom of the lords will be put to the test respecting the measure.

LONDON, May 6.—The "peace movement," concerning which so many curious documents were published some time ago, is proceeding with the utmost vigor, and in various parts of the country are to be found numerous bodies resolved to prevail all claimants of collision with the United States, if there is any force in that system of "addresses" which has been recently contrived. An address has just been sent to the citizens of Cincinnati, and of the United States generally, by the inhabitants of Exeter, who have signed to the number of 1300. The women of Exeter, wished to join in this address, but it seems there was no precedent for uniting their names with those of the men. They therefore resolved to have an address of their own, and have accordingly got up one to the "Women of Philadephia," to which they have subscribed no less than 1000 names. The number includes persons of the most varied ranks in society.—Times.

WEEKLY STARM COMMUNICATIONS WITH AMERICA.—We are enabled to make an announcement regarding the conveyance of mails by steam between this country and America, which will be hailed with gratification by the whole community. The Government have entered into a further contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Company, the effect of which is to secure weekly communication by means of forces, or fortifications, on every river, and over roads, and through mountains, to our heroes the hominy. The steamers of great power and size will be despatched direct from Liverpool to New York after Saturday during eight months of the year. The annual trips are to be performed as additional voyages, and irrespective of the fortnightly voyages to Hullifax and Boston; as this latter service will continue just as at present, with the alteration of sailing from Liverpool as well as from Boston always on Saturdays instead of a fixed day of the month as at present. The steamers to New York will also take their departure always on Saturday. By this arrangement there will be a steamer from Liverpool to America every Saturday, and from the American side also every Saturday, the only difference being that Boston and New York will alternately be the ports of departure. At present we are not enabled to state the precise time when these weekly sailings will commence, but no doubt we may look for the alteration to come into play as soon as the required number of ships can be got ready to undertake such a vast service.

This bridging of the Atlantic by steam is one of the wisest and best undertakings of the Government. The mercantile world will reap immense advantages from it; and who can estimate its importance to the multitudes emigrating, and having connections in the western world? In thus taking this important movement in ocean steaming, the Government have anticipated the wishes of the merchants of Great Britain and America. A star was about to be made earnestly to press this matter on the Government; and it is a subject of greater congratulation that it is voluntarily done, and that the duty of carrying out the mighty enterprise has devolved on the parties who, from the very first, have shown themselves equal to the necessities of the case. The past doings of the British and North American Royal Mail Company are a sure guarantee that every extra service will be carried out in the most complete and effective manner.—London Morning Herald of May 7.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Six months ago fears of a rupture with the United States were general. Now they have disappeared. Not the least commotion was visible yesterday, when it became known that the Senate had passed the resolution for giving the notice, and, as we have intimated in another column, it had no visible effect on the cotton or any other market. This is most gratifying. We are now in the second act of the Oregon drama, under Mr. Polk's management, and the concluding one is as satisfactory and peaceful.—European Times.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Now that the long debate is at an end, the field of negotiation is again opened; and we hope and believe, that both Governments will enter into it with a full determination to adjust a question which, however really unimportant to either country, has for some time given rise to serious apprehensions, lest the peace of the world should be disturbed.

EXCERPTS OF HESKA.—Letters from Iceland, received at Copenhagen, state that a great misfortune has befallen that country in consequence of the present eruptions of Hecla; a fatal malady having attacked the cattle, from eating bursaries which had been covered with the volcanic ashes. These ashes not more particularly on the parts of the animals which have swallowed them. There, on the bones of the feet there are formed, in less than twenty-four hours, osseous excrements of a strong form, which gradually assume so formidable a development that they prevent the beasts from walking; the same phenomenon is then manifested in the lower jaw, which is at the same time enlarged, and extends in a direction so considerably, that it even splits in several places; whilst on the teeth of the upper jaw it is formed a species of osseous needles, very long and pointed, which take root in the lower jaw, and penetrate it—a plague of the malady which always determines a fatal issue. As high winds had prevailed for sometime, the volcanic ashes were scattered throughout the island; and a great number of cattle, especially oxen, cows, and sheep, have perished. If the eruption of Hecla is prolonged for two months more, the rural proprietors who have not enough hay to keep their herd—and the majority are in this situation—will be obliged either to slaughter their cattle or to abandon them to a certain death on the pastures, the pastures being covered by the volcanic ashes. The flames which issued from the three great craters attained a height of 11,400 feet; and their breadth exceeded the greatest breadth of the river Poerison, the most considerable river in Iceland. The lava had already formed 1600 mountains; and amongst the masses of pumice stone visible by the volume, and which have been found at a distance of three-fourths of a mile, there were some which weighed half a ton. By the opinion of Hecla, the enormous quantities of snow and ice which had accumulated for several years on the ice of that continent have melted, and partially fallen in the River Ranga, which has overflowed its banks several times. The waters of that

river, which runs almost at the foot of Mount Hecla, and which receives a large portion of the burning lava, were so hot that every day they cast upon the bank numbers of dead trout, almost half baked. Every night vivid streaks of the aurora borealis illuminated the sky.—

GERMANY.—The delegates of the Zollverein are to meet shortly at Berlin to continue the negotiations commenced at Carlsruhe. The question will be discussed in this conference, whether to favor the importation direct of raw cotton from the United States, which would confound hindered them from answering the fire we opened on them at the breach, did not an American's hand?—The winter reigns in their country; and in this meeting we have suspended our fire to lay a few shots, for there is no enemy to present himself within reach of our batteries. To conclude, we insert a brilliant paragraph in the answer given by his Excellency the General-in-Chief, to the account which he received of the proceedings of yesterday. He says, "Mexico ought to glory, especially the valiant and heroic, that a force inferior in discipline and perhaps in numbers to ours, in a few months, has been able to receive their necessary supplies from the Capital, are still delaying, on an immense plain, the army of the U. S., and all the powers of that republic, who, although they can receive assistance in fifty hours, have not dared to come out of the Fronton and give us battle."

P-h-e-w!!

MEXICAN ACCOUNT OF EVENTS ON THE RIO GRANDE FROM MAY 1ST TO 3RD, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

We have been favored with the following translation of an article in the Matamoros "Eagle of the North" of May 4th, giving an account of what it calls the "retreat of Gen. Taylor," to Point Isabel on the 1st inst., and the subsequent campaning between the Forts of Matamoros and the American campment opposite. Read in connexion with the events which have since occurred, and with the well known fact that only one man (a sergeant) was killed in the Am. Fort on the 3rd and 4th, and only three up to the date of the last account (6th inst.), nothing can be more ridiculous—unless it be the report of the same affair which first reached this country, representing that 700 townsmen were killed, their batteries silenced, town burnt, &c. The Eagle admits the safety of one sergeant and two artillermen on the Mexican side during the campaning of the 3rd, which is two more than were killed in the American Fort. On the whole, the firing on both sides appears to have been nearly harses. We should like to see what the Eagle will say of the actions of the 8th and 9th. Perhaps by this time it has found out that Gen. Taylor is not so great a coward as it supposed him to be.—Journal of the Com.

From the Matamoros Eagle, May 4th.

The first day of this month at 11 A. M., his Excellency Gen. Taylor, in Chief, left this place to join the army, which had marched a few hours previous, for the purpose of passing the river at a great distance from the enemy's camp. In consequence of the orders given to the accomplishment of this dangerous operation with proper security and expedition to those who had been assigned to the post of the point designated, the 8th instant, the General-in-Chief, whose orders were fully carried out, and sent the command of the 3d, which is two more than were killed in the American Fort. On the whole, the firing on both sides appears to have been nearly harses. We should like to see what the Eagle will say of the actions of the 8th and 9th. Perhaps by this time it has found out that Gen. Taylor is not so great a coward as it supposed him to be.—Journal of the Com.

From the Matamoros Eagle, May 4th.

The plan of campaign as developed by Arista's papers, was for the Mexican forces to return to the coast of the Gulf, to march inland, and to repossess themselves of the Mexican fort, Point Isabel, on the 1st inst., and the subsequent campaning between the Forts of Matamoros and the American campment opposite. Read in connexion with the events which have since occurred, and with the well known fact that only one man (a sergeant) was killed in the Am. Fort on the 3rd and 4th, and only three up to the date of the last account (6th inst.), nothing can be more ridiculous—unless it be the report of the same affair which first reached this country, representing that 700 townsmen were killed, their batteries silenced, town burnt, &c. The Eagle admits the safety of one sergeant and two artillermen on the Mexican side during the campaning of the 3rd, which is two more than were killed in the American Fort. On the whole, the firing on both sides appears to have been nearly harses. We should like to see what the Eagle will say of the actions of the 8th and 9th. Perhaps by this time it has found out that Gen. Taylor is not so great a coward as it supposed him to be.—Journal of the Com.

The Circuit Court in trying an appeal from an order of the County Commissioners directing the change of a road acts as a court of original jurisdiction, and not as a court of appeals, and has held it to be the original jurisdiction of the court to determine the cause.

Reversed. BRADLEY, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

A suit upon the bond of a soldier for pay, and expenses, for services rendered, and the election of his successor, should be brought in the name of the State, on the relation of such successor, and not in the name of the State for the use of the inhabitants of the Congressional Township in which such Commissioner acts. Affirmed. PRATT for plaintiff; BROWNE & SMITH for defendant.

The Circuit Court in trying an appeal from an order of the County Commissioners directing the change of a road acts as a court of original jurisdiction, and not as a court of appeals, and has held it to be the original jurisdiction of the court to determine the cause.

Reversed. BRADLEY, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action against a superior for failing to keep in repair a highway it is not necessary to aver that the road was not kept in as good repair as the available labor, &c., would enable him to keep it.

The want of means is a matter of defense. Reversed. HAMMOND for plaintiff; H. and J. PEPPER for defendant.

Major and Mrs. G. C. COOPER v. BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action of debt on a constable's official bond, against the constable's administrator, the assignment of the breach of the condition in the declaration that the constable "did not make legal service and return" of an execution placed before his hands is insufficient. Reversed. MAINE and CRANE for defendant; BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

It is not used to take interest in advance.

The taking of interest for a greater length of time than the amount of the debt is usury. Reversed. MARSHALL for plaintiff; BLACKFORD for defendant.

The State for the use of the Inhabitants of Congressional Township No. 24 vs. V. H. and J. W. and others. Error to the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

A suit upon the bond of a soldier for pay, and expenses, for services rendered, and the election of his successor, should be brought in the name of the State, on the relation of such successor, and not in the name of the State for the use of the inhabitants of the Congressional Township in which such Commissioner acts. Affirmed. PRATT for plaintiff; BROWNE & SMITH for defendant.

The Circuit Court in trying an appeal from an order of the County Commissioners directing the change of a road acts as a court of original jurisdiction, and not as a court of appeals, and has held it to be the original jurisdiction of the court to determine the cause.

Reversed. BRADLEY, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action against a superior for failing to keep in repair a highway it is not necessary to aver that the road was not kept in as good repair as the available labor, &c., would enable him to keep it.

The want of means is a matter of defense. Reversed. HAMMOND for plaintiff; H. and J. PEPPER for defendant.

Major and Mrs. G. C. COOPER v. BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action of debt on a constable's official bond, against the constable's administrator, the assignment of the breach of the condition in the declaration that the constable "did not make legal service and return" of an execution placed before his hands is insufficient. Reversed. MAINE and CRANE for defendant; BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

It is not used to take interest in advance.

The taking of interest for a greater length of time than the amount of the debt is usury. Reversed. MARSHALL for plaintiff; BLACKFORD for defendant.

The State for the use of the Inhabitants of Congressional Township No. 24 vs. V. H. and J. W. and others. Error to the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

A suit upon the bond of a soldier for pay, and expenses, for services rendered, and the election of his successor, should be brought in the name of the State, on the relation of such successor, and not in the name of the State for the use of the inhabitants of the Congressional Township in which such Commissioner acts. Affirmed. PRATT for plaintiff; BROWNE & SMITH for defendant.

The Circuit Court in trying an appeal from an order of the County Commissioners directing the change of a road acts as a court of original jurisdiction, and not as a court of appeals, and has held it to be the original jurisdiction of the court to determine the cause.

Reversed. BRADLEY, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action against a superior for failing to keep in repair a highway it is not necessary to aver that the road was not kept in as good repair as the available labor, &c., would enable him to keep it.

The want of means is a matter of defense. Reversed. HAMMOND for plaintiff; H. and J. PEPPER for defendant.

Major and Mrs. G. C. COOPER v. BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action of debt on a constable's official bond, against the constable's administrator, the assignment of the breach of the condition in the declaration that the constable "did not make legal service and return" of an execution placed before his hands is insufficient. Reversed. MAINE and CRANE for defendant; BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

It is not used to take interest in advance.

The taking of interest for a greater length of time than the amount of the debt is usury. Reversed. MARSHALL for plaintiff; BLACKFORD for defendant.

The State for the use of the Inhabitants of Congressional Township No. 24 vs. V. H. and J. W. and others. Error to the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

A suit upon the bond of a soldier for pay, and expenses, for services rendered, and the election of his successor, should be brought in the name of the State, on the relation of such successor, and not in the name of the State for the use of the inhabitants of the Congressional Township in which such Commissioner acts. Affirmed. PRATT for plaintiff; BROWNE & SMITH for defendant.

The Circuit Court in trying an appeal from an order of the County Commissioners directing the change of a road acts as a court of original jurisdiction, and not as a court of appeals, and has held it to be the original jurisdiction of the court to determine the cause.

Reversed. BRADLEY, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action against a superior for failing to keep in repair a highway it is not necessary to aver that the road was not kept in as good repair as the available labor, &c., would enable him to keep it.

The want of means is a matter of defense. Reversed. HAMMOND for plaintiff; H. and J. PEPPER for defendant.

Major and Mrs. G. C. COOPER v. BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action of debt on a constable's official bond, against the constable's administrator, the assignment of the breach of the condition in the declaration that the constable "did not make legal service and return" of an execution placed before his hands is insufficient. Reversed. MAINE and CRANE for defendant; BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

It is not used to take interest in advance.

The taking of interest for a greater length of time than the amount of the debt is usury. Reversed. MARSHALL for plaintiff; BLACKFORD for defendant.

The State for the use of the Inhabitants of Congressional Township No. 24 vs. V. H. and J. W. and others. Error to the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

A suit upon the bond of a soldier for pay, and expenses, for services rendered, and the election of his successor, should be brought in the name of the State, on the relation of such successor, and not in the name of the State for the use of the inhabitants of the Congressional Township in which such Commissioner acts. Affirmed. PRATT for plaintiff; BROWNE & SMITH for defendant.

The Circuit Court in trying an appeal from an order of the County Commissioners directing the change of a road acts as a court of original jurisdiction, and not as a court of appeals, and has held it to be the original jurisdiction of the court to determine the cause.

Reversed. BRADLEY, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action against a superior for failing to keep in repair a highway it is not necessary to aver that the road was not kept in as good repair as the available labor, &c., would enable him to keep it.

The want of means is a matter of defense. Reversed. HAMMOND for plaintiff; H. and J. PEPPER for defendant.

Major and Mrs. G. C. COOPER v. BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

In an action of debt on a constable's official bond, against the constable's administrator, the assignment of the breach of the condition in the declaration that the constable "did not make legal service and return" of an execution placed before his hands is insufficient. Reversed. MAINE and CRANE for defendant; BLACKFORD, J. Appeal from the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

It is not used to take interest in advance.

The taking of interest for a greater length of time than the amount of the debt is usury. Reversed. MARSHALL for plaintiff; BLACKFORD for defendant.

The State for the use of the Inhabitants of Congressional Township No. 24 vs. V. H. and J. W. and others. Error to the Grant Co. Circuit Court.

<p